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§ 116. Grasshoppers.—No ornamental plant is more frequently found in country gardens and escaped to the roadside than *Hemerocallis fulva*, L., the common Orange Day Lily, so called, because the flowers which open in the morning close at or toward night. They are to be seen next day twisted up, and remaining for a day or so, shrivel up and fall off. On opening one of these twisted flowers one morning in July, I was surprised to find in it a good-sized and vigorous grasshopper, who was doubtless equally surprised and rejoiced to be delivered from his prison. I had often found the dead bodies of grasshoppers clinging to the tops of grass culms or other slender plants, and supposed that the insect had climbed, in its feeble old age, to enjoy the warmth of the sun or escape the chill dews nearer the ground. The following evening being cool (it was in the northern part of the State) and clear, and promising a cold night, I examined the flowers about closing, and in two cases found a grasshopper resting near the bottom of the cup. I looked for them again in the morning, but they had made their escape, perhaps alarmed by the gradual closing of the flower. The remaining evenings of my stay were not clear, nor dewy, and I found no more grasshoppers in the flowers. W. H. L.

§ 117. *Helianthus tuberosus*, L.—We have referred in another article to the question of the origin of the common Artichoke. We condense what DeCandolle says on the subject:

The root has been cultivated in Europe since the beginning of the seventeenth century, as coming from America. Columna, one of the first to speak of it, saw it in the Farnese garden, and names it *Aster Peruanus tuberosus*. Bauhin, in 1619, calls it *Chrysanthemum latitolum Brasilianum*. Parkinson gave it the name of *Battatas Canadensis*. Several authors of this period give the vague epithet *Indicum*. Linnæus adopted the opinion of the Canadian origin, which is decidedly an error, at least as to Canada properly so called, but the term might very well apply to the more southern regions formerly vaguely comprised under the name of Canada. The plant has not been found wild anywhere. From its mode of life it ought to come from a temperate climate, and, according to all the evidence, from America. I doubt its being a native of Brazil, for of forty species described in the *Prodromus* there is not one of that country. The Peruvian origin has in its favor the name at the time of its introduction, and the fact that there exist two or three *Helianths* in the chain of the Andes. Nevertheless, Humboldt did not see the species cultivated in any part of the Spanish colonies, and the great majority of the species of the genus come from Mexico and the United States. Martius did not see the Artichoke in Brazil.

According to Dr. Gray, the best guide in North American botany, the probable original is our *H. doronicoides*, which has a "root stock thickening into elongated tubers." Man. 5th edit., page 258.